Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, December 2, 1818.

Volume 29] [Number 4187.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of SHAW BABORCHUND VIRCHUND and SHAW KEMCHUND NATHOO.

AGAINST

Nakoda MEYA ABDULL HAKIM bin MAHOMED ESSOOF deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of MEYA MAHOMED ESSOOF, bin ABDULL HAKIM Woonderker Executor of the said deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Thursday, the 3d day of December next, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

Lot 1st.—An Oart of two Wheels called Varad Wady, situated at Girgon, near the Gowdavee, one large Bungalow, and one Stable, and one Shop, in the said Oart.

Lot 2d.—An Oart of 1¼ Wheel called Dammer Wady situated near the said Oart.

G. W. MIGNAN,
Sheriff.

Bombay Sheriff's Office,
30th November, 1818.

Advertisement.

FOR HIRE,

The fast sailing Schooner,

AMELIA,

THIS SCHOONER has Excellent accomodation, and is well calculated, for Gentlemen proceeding upper down the COAST, for particulars apply to Mr. TROTTER.

Bombay, 2d December, 1818.

A CARD.

THERE not being sufficient time to complete the intended repairs to SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH before CHRISTMAS, as advertised on the 11th and 14th November, the Trustees have agreed to postpone the same until the begining of January next. Any person or persons willing to contract for the work, are requested to send their proposals to Mr. VASSY, at the Vestry, from whom the particulars may be known.

By Order of the Trustees of St. Thomas's Church,

C. R. VASSY,
Vestry Clerk.

BOMBAY,
2d December, 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY

New Establishment

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF

Young Ladies.

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an Economical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; MRS. HUNT in consequence submits the following most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS, and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, & the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles, as Schools of the first consequence in England, which MRS. HUNT will perform without the aid of Master's on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language Grammatically, Writing & Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits & Flowers, Rupees 25 per Mensem which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

Per Mensem.

Lessons on the Forté Piano to Boarders,	20
Ditto in Drawing,	10
Ditto in Dancing,	10

Bombay, 4th November 1818.

Advertisement.

List of Books

FOR SALE AT THE

Gazette Office.

	Rupees
The Honrs a Poem,	3
Paris in 1815, 8 vo's.	3
Specimens of a National Poem,	3
Leslies Geometry 8 b's.	6
Sexagenarian, 2 v. 8 b's.	10
Bain on the variation of the Compass,	5
Beauties of Massinger 12 b's.	5
Flinders Voyages 2 v. 4 b's. (no Chart with them,)	55
Pinkertons Geography, 8 b's	8
Campbells Pleasure of Hope,	5
Campbells Gertrude b's.	6
Elegant Extracts, 2 v. b's	20
Goldsmiths Works, 4 v. 8 b's.	18
Grants letters from the Mountains,	7
Hume and Smolletts History of England, 13 v b's.	56
Johnsons Works 12 v. 8 b's.	50
Paleys Evidences 2 v. 8 b's	7
[illegible] Do.	6
Porters Sermons, 2 v. 8 b's.	9
Chalmers Shakespear, 10 v. 8 b's.	36
[illegible] Works 4 v. 8 b's.	18
Bloomfields Farmers Boy,	2
Banks of Wye,	3
Rural Tales,	2
Wild Flowers,	3
Astells Atlass,	10
Scharpes Poets, 49 v. b's.	130
Essay on Genius, 8 b's	8
French Revolution 3 b's.	6
Beauforts Karrmania,	8
Cornwallis on the Scriptures 4 v. 8 b's.	20
Blackburn on Ship Building,	12
Waverly, 3 v. 8 b's.	10
Rob Roy, 3 v.	12
Mandeville, 3 v.	10
Mariner 3 v.	9
Elesmere and Rosa, 2 v.	7
Northanger Abbey and Persuasion, 4 v.	12
1 British Review, 20	3
1 Eding Annual Register, 1815,	10
Watsons Memoirs, 4 b's	27
4 Eding Monthly Magazine,	4
1 Requisite Table and Apendix,	4
1 Compendium of Law and Regulations,	1
1 Evening Hours,	1
1 Hamilton Moore,	3
1 Geography on a Popular Plan,	5
3 Cowper's Poems,	6
2 Goldsmith's Rome,	10
1 Second part of Armata.	3

Bombay, 2d December, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 2nd December 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

THE following promotions are ordered to take place.

Second Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain Lieutenant, C. T. Gordon to be Captain of a Troop, Lieut, and Brevet Captain J. W. Edgington to be Captain Lieut. and Cornet and Lieut. H. Jameson to be Lieut. vice Dutton deceased,—Date of Rank, 3d April 1818.

Lieut. T. Carmichael of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment on the Madras Establishment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D NOVEMBER 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. commanding the Poona Division of the Army, of Lieut. Colonel Cosby of 8th Light Cavalry to the command of the Cavalry Brigade from the 13th instant.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B on the 4th instant, of Serjeant Hodges of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to act as Sub Conductor in the Commissariate department.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMENDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 28th October, 1818.

Extract from the Proceedings of an European General Court Martial assembled at Hushungabad, by order of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Adams, C. B. Commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, under a General Warrant from, and agreeably to General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief bearing date the 23d of June, 1818, for the Trial of Captain E. C. Browne of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry and such Prisoners as may be duly brought before the Court.

Hushungabad Saturday, July 25th 1818.

President—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mackmorine, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry.

Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate—Ensign R. M. Norriss, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry.

Interpreter—Lieutenant E. Fell, 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry.

Charge—Captain Edward Cave Browne of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and lately in Command of a Detachment forming the Guard over Appa Saheb, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpur, placed in arrest by the Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief on the following Charge.

For having during the night between the 12th and 13th of May last, suffered the escape of Appa Saheb, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, a State Prisoner expressly and particularly committed to his charge; thereby evincing a disregard of the important trust reposed in him, a neglect of just precautions for the security of the Prisoner, an inattention to the proper discipline, and order of the Troops under his Command; the whole or any part of such conduct being a shameful and criminal breach of duty, and disgraceful to the character of a British Officer.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

(Signed)

JAS. NICOL.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Corruckpore, 23d June, 1818.

Sentence and Opinion—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, and the summing up of the Deputy Judge Advocate, are of opinion that Captain Browne is Not Guilty of the Charge alleged against him, and they do fully and honourably acquit him of the whole and every part thereof. The Court conceive it their duty to notice the great prevarication which appears on the face of, and throughout the Proceedings, and perfectly concur in the sentiments expressed thereon by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

(Signed) G. MACMORINE,
Lieutenant Colonel and President.

(Signed) R. A. McNAGHTEN, *Lieut.*
Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, conducting the Trial.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

The Commander in Chief concurs in the opinion of the Court as to the justice with which the Deputy Judge Advocate commented on the laxity of some of the Witnesses in delivering their testimony. Distinct as the fact appears, and painful as are the sensations of the Commander in Chief in recognizing it. His Excellency does not conceive that the character of the latitude is such as could make it matter of substantive charges before a Tribunal, and he must therefore leave it with the degree of Punishment which the observation of the Court inflicts upon it.

Captain Brown is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

(Signed)

JAS. NICOL.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 23d, Lieut. E. H. Willock, Horse Artillery, from General Smith's Field Force.

Ditto Lieut. H. Stedman, 2d Bat. 7th Regt. M. N. I.

26th, Brevet Captain E. W. Wood, 2d 7th N. I. from Malwan.

30th, Assistant Surgeon James Kellie, M. E. Artillery, from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. Captain R. W. Gillum, 11th Regt, to Poonah.

27th Ensign J. M. Maclean, H. M. 89th Regt. to Quilon,

Do. Capt. A. G. Low. H. M. 89th Regt. do.

Do. Lieut. Thomson, H. M. 89th Regt. do.

30th, Captain Bromley, B. Major, to Kaira.

Do. Lieut Colonel Boye, to Tannah.

Do. Ensign W. F. Allen, 1st 5th Regt, to Anjar.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 25th, His Britannic Majesty's Ship Eden, Francis E. Lock, Esq. Captain, from Trincomallie, left 4th November, Cochin 16th November, Goa 22d November.

26th, Ship Union, Captain H. Skitter, from Bengal, 11th October, Allepee 13th November, Cochin 15th ditto.

Ditto Brig Johnny, Captain R. Ballard, from Penang, left 14th September, Point de Galle, 6th November.

29th Ship Castle Forbes, Free Trader, Captain James Fraser, from London, left 5th May 1818, touched at Bourbon, and left 15th Oct.

Passenger per Union.

Mr. Peters.

Passengers per Johnny.

Captain Horwood, Mr. Brydon, & 6 Lascars all of the late Ship Friendship, of this Port, 6 return convicts from Penang.

Passengers per Castle Forbes.

Cadets John Forbes, James Boswell, Thomas Marshall, Charles Elderton, Wm. Rawlins, Wm. Keys, Wm. Fitzmorice, John Harding, H. Thomas Newhouse, and John Hood, Free Mariner,

DEPARTURES.—November 25th, Ship Harriet, Captain E. Studd, to Calcutta.

27th, Brig Robert Quayle, Free Trader, Captain David K. Brown, to Liverpool.

Passengers by Harriet.

Mrs. Russell, Mr. Johnson.

Passengers by Robert Quayle.

Captain Johnston, Mrs. Johnston and Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Hannah, Captain Heathorn, for London.

Ship Timandra, Captain Baigrie, for Ditto.

Ship Edward, Captain Johnson, for ditto.

Ship Angelica, Captain Crawford, for Mauritius.

Snow Endeavour,* Captain Minesso for ditto.

French—Ship Sophia, Captain Mailiet, for Bordeaux.

Portuguese,—Ship Fama, Captain Da Cruz, for Rio Janeiro.

* Formerly the Good Fortune Grab Snow.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Eden,

H. C. CRUIZER.

Nautilus, Sylph,

H. C. SHIPS.

Ernaad,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Cumbrian, Johnny Brig,
Francis Warden, * Endeavour Snow Grab,†
Grab Lovely Tish, Hannah,
Ketch Mira,‡

BENGAL SHIPS.

Union,

ARAB.

Snow Seton,

FREE TRADERS.

Edward, Timandra,
Castle Forbes, Batavia,

PORTUGUESE.

Fama.

FRENCH SHIP.

Sophie

* Formerly the Duncan.
† Formerly the Good Fortune.
‡ A new Vessel from Allepee.

TRINCOMALLIE.

DEPARTURES.—October 28th, H. M. Ship Trincomallie, Captain Bridges, for England.

H. M. Ship Towey, Captain Hill, for ditto.

BENGAL.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 2, Ship Shaw Allum, J. J. Denham from Isle of France 13th September.

3, Ship Eclipse, John Cogill, from Portsmouth 1st July.

— Arab ship Abassy, Sallaman, from Muscat 13th September.

4, American brig Cherub, J. Davis, from Boston 30th June.

— Arab ship Osmony, Syed Ally, from Muscat 26th August, and Allepee 5th October.

5, Arab ship Mustapha, Abdullah, from Muscat 26th August.

— Ship Rockingham, G. Waugh, from Portsmouth 1st July.

6, Brig Salamanca, James Sutherland, from Rangoon 13th October.

— Ship *Phœnix*, Captain J. Thomson, from London, 27th March, St. Helena, 4th August, and Madras 17th October.

SAILED.—Nov. 3, Ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, Columbo.

— Ship Boyne, B. Fergusson, for ditto.

— Ship Margaret, G. Georgeson, for Cape of Good Hope.

— Ship Hugh Crawford, B. Athol, for Greenock.

— Ship Mustapha, J. Hurst, for Persian Gulph.

4, Birg Novo Destino, P. J. Branco, for Rio de Janeiro.

5, Ship Guildford, M. Johnson, for Liverpool.

— American ship Saratoga, N. Leech, for Boston.
Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Captain J. G. William, for Colombo.
Ship *Cornwallis*, Captain T. Brown, for ditto.
Ship *Jessy* Captain A. Landale, for Bombay.
6. American Ship *Sea Lion*, Captain A. Hewett, for Boston.
Ship *Flora*, Capt. G. Young, for Bombay.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains the Phœnix, Astell, Coldstream, Cambridge, Europe, and St. Julian.
Passed up the Cherub.

KEDGEREE.

Remain the Hymayoon Shaw, outward bound.
Passed up the Rockingham.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains the Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Warren Hastings, General Hewett, Asia, Dunira, Fort William and Fairlie.

SAUGOR.

Remain the Henry Porcher.

PUT TO SEA.

Oct. 31. The Essex and Dorothea.
Nov. 1. Ships Malabar, Medway and Frances Charlotte.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At the Village of Bajeepoora, on the morning of the 24th November Assistant Surgeon George Sharp, of the 2d B. 5th Regt. B N. I. This young man fell a sacrifice to an ardent Zeal, which urged him to afford the promptest aid to relieve the sufferings of his fellow creatures, at a time when his health was considerably impaired by the great and constant exertions which his humanity had induced him to make in the same laudable pursuit.

To the regret which will generally be felt for the loss of such a man, many will have the additional sorrow, attendant on the recollection of the death of one, whose professional abilities, combined with the kindest attention, have under Divine Providence, restored to them the blessings of health.

On the 30th November Mr. Samuel S. Shipman, Painter.

Lately in Kandeish of the Cholera Morbus, Captain Colin Campbell, of H. M. 67th Regiment, and Brigade Major to Colonel Huskisson.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 7th Instant, Mr. Denman Assistant in the Office of B. Comberbach,, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Mrs. Blackmore relict of Anthony Blackmore, Esq. late of Calcutta

At Benares, on the 14th October, by the Revd D. Corrie, John Ellerton, Esq. of Gonalty. to Mrs. Myers, relict of the late Wm. Myers, Esq. of Calcutta.

BIRTHS. On the 3d instant, the Lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq. of a Son.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. James Lumsdain, of a son.

On the 19th ultimo, the Lady of B. R. Bennett, Esq. Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS. On the 27th October at Poornea, Edward George, son of Captain John Littledale Gale, Commanding the Provincial Battalion, aged 4 years and 15 days.

On Thursday the 29th ultimo, Mr. V. Cardozo, most sincerely regretted by all his friends.

On the 29th ultimo, Captain Robert Bowden, late Commander of the Ship *Caledonia*, of Glasgow.

At Chinsurah, on the same day, Dr. J. Plusker, aged 76 years.

At Dinapore, on the 18th ultimo, Captain Peter Young of the 12th Native Infantry.

At Mirzapore, on the 19th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Garlett Hugh Kelly, of the 17th Native Infantry. A zealous soldier and an honest man, a dutiful son and faithful friend.

At Camp, near Cotah Ghurrah, Mr. William Nugent Comyn, Apothecary to the artillery with Brigadier General Watson's Division of the Army, aged 24, much lamented.

OBSERVER No. IX.

"To wake the soul with tender strokes of art
"To raise the *Genius* and *improve* the *heart*
"To make mankind in conscious virtue bold
"Live o'er each Scene and *be* what they behold,
"For this the tragic Muse first trod the Stage."

PROLOGUE TO CATO.

I have passed my time too happily in this World (in spite of a few cloudy days) to be in the least inclined, to banish the Smiles, the Graces, and the Loves, or to cavil at the delights of "tipsy dance and jollity," where the enjoyment is not accompanied by the debasement of character. If then I appeared *methodistical* in my first Paper: it was from a wish to put my friends in the way of wearing a smile of more determined pleasure. If I had in this hinted at fashionable *deformity* it was in the hope of seeing the Graces again restored. If I caviled at *undress*: it was from a desire that my Fair friends, should live the longer in the enjoyments of the Loves, and if I blamed the lives of Indians in general; it was only to induce them (by becoming *themselves* at once) to shed over our community the influence of those Social virtues, so cheering to a life of Exile. Tho' I cannot be silent when I see a fine young man, *sinking* into a *Dandy*, or an amiable young woman absorbed in dancing, yet it is delightful to me to behold that even in these, the genuine feelings of the soul will sometimes rise superior to the trammels of mistaken education; and that there *are* amusements capable of raising emotions which assert the nobler attributes of human nature.

Amongst, the most pleasing recollections of my youth' the boyish rapture I felt at beholding a *Play*, and the boyish resolves I formed to study and even surpass the virtues or renown of my most favorite characters; still warms my imagination. It is here that the fashionable fair one is betrayed into real feeling or a Dandy inadvertently raised to that manly port which so distinctly marks the superiority of his species. It is therefore with the sincerest pleasure that I congratulate the community on the near approach of the opening of the *Bombay Theatre*; and as I have no doubt the selection of Plays will be carefully made, I trust the public will give every encouragement to the kind efforts of our Amateurs.

In India the pleasure derived from Theatrical representations, is doubly enhanced from the association of ideas which the Scene's cannot fail to excite. We are imperceptibly led at once from the monotonous and sickening round of Indian amusements and pursuits; and transported as if by enchantment to the Streets of Bath. The comfortable parlour of Old Hardcastle, the splendid mansion of Lord Duberly or the more delightful rural Cottage of Farmer Harrowby. Who is there amongst us, who after spending some years amidst all the annoying discomforts of Indian *Luxury*, has not ou entering one of our little Theatres; felt the Scenes of his Childhood, with all the train of Innocent and Boyish delights attendant on our youth, flash as it were once more like a delicious dream upon the senses, rendering them utterly forgetful of the lapse of time, the change of circumstances, and the real distance of the Land to which they seem transported. Who is there that has not at times, been so absorbed; as to fancy themselves one of the conquerors at the Siege described, and warmly joining in the involuntary & enthusiastic cry of the gallant veterans Worthington and Foss, of.

"OLD ENGLAND FOREVER HUZZA !!!!"

Though, when the Curtain falls some regret is felt, that the dear illusion is no more, yet tt is a regret so mixed with pleasurable sensations; that we retire to the Society of our friends, with the best feelings of the souls awakened.—The Heart burnings, jealousies and all the baser feelings of rivalry and self interest are forgotten, & for sometime we delight to recall again and again, the various traits of Courage, Generosity, Fidelity, or Faithful attachment, which we have seen pourtrayed. This is the triumph of the genuine feelings of the Heart, over the base habits taught by worldly intercourse: and even were its effects no stronger, this short lived burst of virtuous feeling, would alone prove the value of Theatrical amusements. In my wish however to be instrumental to the success of the New Theatre, I must recall myself from the pleasing speculations into which, I have been led and forego the many stronger topics I oould urge in support of the Indian Stage, in order to offer my humble advice as to the system which it may in some degree be desirous to follow, in order to insure the success of the Stage, and the future prosperity of the Theatre.

The state of the Funds were announced as inadequate to aiding the late repairs, and a liberal subscription was immediately entered into, I therefore presume Economy is to be the order of the day. Much expence has been hitherto incurred in dresses and refreshments & I would therefore suggest that in future, on the two first Rehearsals of a play the whole of the stock dresses which may be considered suited to the various characters; should be promiscuously displayed in the audience part of the House, for the selection of the performers and any of them deeming it necessary to have any thing *new*, likely to exceed a certain amount should submit his wish to the decision of two of the Managers specially appointed. The wardrobe keeper will of course keep a book containing a list of the dresses and will note the names of the Gentlemen taking them, to ascertain that they are duly returned within a week after the representation. Suppers should be wholly abolished & the lighter refreshments of Coffee, Tea, &c. substituted at the Rehearsals. The private parties given after a play, will generally supersede the necessity of any supper that night and I fancy it would be more pleasing to the amateurs to mix in the circle's of those who have been spectators, and hear their remarks on the performance; than to sup together at the Theatre; where all are equally unacquainted with the general success of their efforts.

The Managers have a most important and anxious duty to perform in the cast of characters and however unpleasant, they may be assured: that unless they are most firm and impartial they cannot hope to give satisfaction to the public. There is perhaps no instance to which the old observation of "*how few know themselves*" is so truly applicable, as to the opinions of Amateur performers in general, on the parts their talents are best suited to and as it can never be their wish to *fail*: it is the duty of the managers at the two first Rehearsal's, to be candid in giving their opinion on any characters not suitably cast. To the neglect of this duty it must be attributed, that a play sometimes goes off extremely dull, when the combined talents of the performers under a different cast would have made it eminently successful. The consequences are that the public are disappointed, and the spirit of the performers damp'd. This failure as often occurs from the modesty of some Amateurs, as the too high opinion of others, and unless the managers are attentive to this part of their duty I venture to predict they will fail in giving satisfaction, and may rely on it, it is a false delicacy, to allow a Gentleman to undertake a character which they are convinced he cannot do justice to. If they first solicit the names of Gentleman willing to gratify the community, very little attention will enable them to make a good cast of any play from that list, but they should be careful to appropriate the *Superior* characters in a play and Farce, (where it can be done) so as to give *equal* opportunities for the display of talent & they should then submit the cast to the acceptance of those named.

I am well aware, as the worthy Sir Roger used to observe "That much may be said on both sides" but I submit these remarks with some confidence, from a friend having assured me of their complete success in an Amateur Theatre in India, where not one play in thirty was performed, without giving unbounded satisfaction. My principal wish is to elicit the advice of those more competent to the task than myself. For to aid in the least, the success of an amusement I deem so likely to be beneficial and interesting to our little society would be the most gratifying reward; that could attend the humble efforts of their sincere friend the Observer. J.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Camp Malligaum, Nov. 18th 1818.

MR. EDITOR,

Not having any very urgent business to occupy my time at present, I think I cannot employ it better them by giving some consolation to my Brother Officers in the different parts of India by letting them know that altho' we are at present encamped on a barren plain, we still continue to be in very good health, and to enjoy ourselves in every other respect as far as circumstances will admit. Amongst other amusements there is a race course here, and as we have the Father of the Madras Turf with us, we have some capital amusement in that way, as seldom a day passes that we have not a race of some description, when a great deal of science is displayed by the riders who are almost always officers of known excellence in that way.

We have also a weekly hunt, and had you the good fortune to be present at one days sport with us, I am convinced you would allow, that the Bolbry Hunt formerly so much talked of was not to be compared to ours; for what with Dogs of all descriptions; Spears, Clubs, and various other missile weapons, the Jackalls and Foxe's are so frightened that there is now scarce one to be seen in the neighbourhood, however as there is a good Tiffin after our return with a plentiful supply of Beer and Brandy Shrub, it is some compensates for the want of other sport. On the 11th we received a great addition to our society by the arrival of His Majesty's 67th Regiment under command of Colonel Huskisson; who has since taken the command in Kandeish. The whole of them favored us with their company to Dinner on the 12th and a great number continued to enjoy our glasses with an occasional song until a very late hour, during which time the greatest cordiality continued between us and our new acquaintances, and on the evening of the 14th we had again the pleasure of meeting them; they having invited the whole of the officers in camp, on that day to Dinner.

I will not attempt to give any description of the party suffice it to say a pleasanter evening I never spent, which in a great measure I attribute to the exertions of our President, who certainly kept us all in the highest good humour and spirits by taking good care that the bottles should not lie idle; during the evening we had some capital good songs after each of which the Band of the Regiment played some appropriate tune which they also did after each toast. We did not break up untill the approach of day warned us it was time to recruit ourselves with a short repose, when we parted, "resolving next night to drink twelve bottles more" wishing you and all your Brother *Ducks* a happy Christmas,

I remain your friend,
A. MULL.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

A new edition of Falconers, Marine Dictionary, came out in 1815, modernized and much enlarged by Doctor Burney, Master of the Naval Academy at Portsmouth, the present work certainly contains, twice as much matter, as the original, but at the same time he has omitted, much of the original matter, one article particularly we could have wished retained, we allude to the advice given under the head of Midshipman, for Doctor Burney may be assured, that these of the present day, need it quite as much as they did in the days of Falconer, and in lieu of this has substituted a list of necessaries which the young gentlemans friends, generally procure, from a slop seller, or at any rate would not think of consulting this Dictionary for such a purpose, we shall however forbear further criticism, for the present but pursue it under the title of *Horae Falconeria* in our next number.

Accounts from Point de Galle, mention that the Samareng and Surat Castle had passed that port, in the prosecution of their Voyage to England, the dates of there passing is not mentioned. They left this port on the 8th of October.

His Majesty's Ship Eden, who arrived here the other day, is one of the Ships, who has been completely cured of the Dry Rot by having been sunk. This ship was sunk in Barn Pool Plymouth, and remained under water for eight months at the end of which, she was raised, taken in to dock, the parts that had suffered by the Rot, cut out, and replaced with new timber. She is now stated to be a good Ship and the further liability to dry rot, of such parts as have been immersed, is not to be apprehended.

The Johnny Brig who arrived here from Prince of Wales Island on Friday last, has had a passage of eleven weeks. We have before had occasion to mention, & we again repeat it, that the 1st of October, is almost the earliest period that a vessel ought to attempt the direct passage to Ceylon or the Coast of Malabar.

The Castle Forbes, arrived on Sunday, but such has been the protracted length of her passage, that not an article in shape of news has she brought, one instance of delay that has scarce occurred since the time of Dampier, is that she was three Weeks in one parallel of Latetude, to the North of the Equator, in the Atantic Ocean, she touched at Bourbon for reshments, and left that Island on the 15th October.

The Edward will sail on Thursday for London, and the Hannah, positively on Saturday for the same destination, and the Tiuandra, will follow in a day or two.

The Batavia went out of Dock on Monday night, and will commence her lading immediately for the Port of London, this ship from her superior equipment and excellent accommodations, offers an eligible opportunity of proceeding to old England.

The Eclipse and Rockingham, Free traders from England the 1st of July have arrived at Calcutta.

The accounts from our Cruizers on the Coast of Guzerat are of so late a date as the 21st of November, and are highly favorable, though they have not succeeding in capturing any of the Pirates, or even getting very near them, yet they have completely cleared the coast, and we may now consider them as between two fires, and think their reaching Ras ul Khyma, in safety; very problematical.

An instrument has recently been invented for the discovery of the longitude, that has been sent as an experiment, on board two

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vessels to this country, which bids fair to be a valuable improvement in nautical science. It is said to give the longitude so correctly that one of the ships, now in the River, has run by it the whole of the voyage. We are not sufficiently instructed in its principles to describe it properly, but we understand that its construction is of a very simple nature, being two perpendicular wheels crossing each other; the outer one Stationary and the inner one moving upon an axle as the course of the ship is to the East or West; and cutting, upon a given point, the outer wheel, gives, with some nautical corrections, the longitude. A compass and the actuating cause is said to be underneath. We should be happy to find some of our nautical readers obliging the public with a clear and scientific description of this Invention. The Inventor is said to be a poor man at Liverpool.

[*Calcutta Star.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Inkle is inadmissable.

We are sorry to be forced to say to, Thalia, in the words of a modern Poet, that

"Tho' the writing is pretty, and paper very fine
"Yet the drift of her billet, we cannot divine.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 2d DECEMBER, 1818.

In the general dearth of political matter, or any local intelligence of interest, we confess, ourselves unable to strike out either novelty, or dissipate the ennui, that many of our readers may feel, at long winded parliamentary debates and electioneering speeches our best abilities however shall be exerted, and if we cannot promise, all that the worthy Editor of a cotemporary journal, does, yet we hope in this general want of news to receive from some of our correspondents, at the out stations, communications on the subject of the country, though which chance or duty may direct their steps; and we venture to point out to them a subject, the acquisition of which, will prove an inexhaustible source of gratification to themselves independently of the importance, it may prove to the world of science. We allude to natural history, and we hardly conceive it necessary to remark how wide a field is open to the Lover of this delightful pursuit, in the surrounding countries; presenting on every side, specimens but little known in the various branches of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; even on our own little Island, the pupils of Werner and Hutton might find ample amusement, the metallic sand of Mazagon, and the Lime stone of Mahim woods, might serve as first essays.

For ourselves, we anticipate, from their efforts, with no ordinary expectation of pride & satisfaction, the increased reputation of our paper, and we can assure such as may favor us with the fruits of their researches that we shall not feel unthankful for the benefit of their assistance. In our last number we briefly noticed, that a specimen of that most extraordinary animal the Platypus, had been brought here in the Batavia, from New South Wales, but had not time then to give a description of it, and in the absence of more important matter we now hope, that the following account of it, extracted from Shaws Zoology, will not prove uninteresting to our readers.

Of this most extraordinary genus the first description appeared in the Naturalist's Miscellany; but as the individual there described was the only one which had been seen, it was impossible not to entertain some distant doubts as to the genuine nature of the animal, and to surmise, that, though in appearance perfectly natural, there might still have been practised some arts of deception in its structure. I, therefore, hesitated as to admitting it into the present History of Quadrupeds. Two more specimens, however, having been very lately sent over from New Holland, by Governor Hunter, to Sir Joseph Banks, the suspicions before mentioned are now completely dissipated. I shall, therefore, here repeat my first description in the work above mentioned, and have only to observe, that the genus should be placed, as there proposed, next to that of *Myrmecophaga*, in the presen order of *Bruta*.

Of all the Mammalia yet known it seems the most extraordinary in its conformation; exhibiting the perfect resemblance of the beak of a Duck engrafted on the head of a quadruped. So accurate is the similitude, that, at first view, it naturally excites the idea of some deceptive preparation by artificial means; the very epidermis, proportion, serratures. manner of opening, and other particulars of the beak of a shoveler, or other broad-billed species of duck, presenting themselves to the view: nor is it without the most minute and rigid examination that we can persuade ourselves of its being the real beak or snout of a quadruped.

The body is depressed, and has some resemblance to that of an Otter in miniature: it is covered with a very thick, soft, and beaver like fur, and is of a moderately dark brown above, and of a subferruginous white beneath. The head is flatish, and rather small than large: the mouth or snout, as before observed, so exactly resembles that of some broad-billed species of duck that it might be mistaken for such: round the base is a flat, circular membrane, somewhat deeper or wider below than above, viz. below near the fifth of an inch, and above about an eighth. The tail is flat, furry like the body, rather short, and obtuse, with an almost befid termination: it is broader at the base, and gradually lessens to the tip, and is about three inches in length: its colour is similar to that of the body. The length of the whole animal from the tip of the beak to that of the tail is thirteen inches: of the beak an inch and half. The legs are very short, terminating in a broad web, which on the fore feet extends to a considerable distance beyond the claws; but on the hind feet reaches no farther than the roots of the claws. On the fore feet are five claws, strait, strong, and sharp-pointed: the two exterior ones somewhat shorter than the three middle ones. On the hind feet are six claws, longer and more inclining to a curved form than those on the fore feet: the exterior toe and claw are considerably shorter than the four middle ones: the interior or sixth is seated much higher up than the rest, and resembles a strong, sharp spur. All the legs are hairy above: the fore feet are naked both above and below: but the hind feet are hairy above, and naked below. The internal edges of the under mandible (which is narrower than the upper) are serrated or channeled with numerous striæ, as in a duck's bill. The nostrils are small and round, and are situated about a quarter of an inch from the tip of the bill, and are about the eighth of an inch distant from each other. There is no appearance of teeth: the palate is removed, but seems to have resembled that of a duck: the tongue also is wanting in the specimen. The ears or auditory foramina are placed about an inch beyond the eyes: they appear like a pair of oval holes of the eighth of an inch in diameter; there being no external ear. On the upper part of the head, on each side, a little beyond the beak, are situated two smallish Oval white spots; in the lower part of each of which are imbedded the eyes, or at least the parts allotted to the animal for some kind of vision; for from the thickness of the fur and the smallness of the organs they seem to have been but obscurely calculated for distinct vision, and are probably like those of Moles, and some other animals of that tribe; or perhaps even subcutaneous; the whole apparent diameter of the cavity in which they are placed not exceeding the tenth of an inch.

When we consider the general form of this animal, and particularly its bill and webbed feet, we shall readily perceive that it must be a resident in watery situations; that it had the habits of digging or burrowing in the banks of rivers, or under ground; and that its food consists of aquatic plants and animals. This is all that can at present be reasonably guessed at: future observations, made in its native regions, will, it is hoped, afford us more ample information, and will make us fully acquainted with the natural history of an animal which differs so widely from all other quadrupeds, and which verifies in a most striking manner the observation of Buffon, viz. that whatever was possible for Nature to produce, has actually been produced.

On a subject so extraordinary as the present, a degree of scepticism is not only pardonable, but laudable; and I ought perhaps to acknowledge that I almost doubt the testimony of my own eyes with respect to the structure of this animal's beak; yet must confess that I can perceive no appearance of any deceptive preparation; and the edges of the rictus, the insertion, &c. when tried by the test of maceration in water, so as to render every part completely moveable, seem perfectly natural; nor can the most accurate examination of expert anatomists discover any deception in this particular.

The Platypus is a native of Australasia or New Holland.

It appears from the above description that no living subject, has yet been examined, and if so, how evidently imperfect this must be it is said to be found in the marshes of Holland, and that the spurs of its h are poisonous.

Accounts from Malligaum in deish, of the 18th November state the 14th Madras Native Infantry

rived there on the 16th instant, in a very sickly state, and had lost a number of men, and that they are to remain there till further orders; a report from the same place mentions that the Fort of Amulnair, had surrendered, & that if this should be confirmed that the army would march in a few days.

We enquired in our last number, if the Free Trade had not been taking a Nap, but we alluded only to the port of London.

The Prince of Wales Island Gazettes, up to the 12th of Sept. brought by the Johnny, contain no articles of much interest, but we find the Helen of this port sailed on the 10th Sept. in prosecution of her voyage to China.

We have nothing new from the Deckan, all appears to be going on as we could wish, and we are now anxiously looking for the return of General and Lady Nightingall, who we understand have been much gratified by the attention shown them on their little tour. Poona, is fast regaining its former splendour and gaiety, and we trust at no distant period to be enabled to lay before our readers, some modern account of this City.

About thirty years ago an attempt was made to establish a Bank in Bombay, the plan was digested and put in circulation, and many of the most respectable European inhabitants, lent it an helping hand, yet it did not succeed; but times are now altered, and we have every reason to believe that an establishment of this kind, formed on a liberal plan, would meet with great encouragement; and ultimately have ample success.

A mode of keeping the current coin in circulation has been practiced with much success at New South Wales. The coin in circulation are chiefly spanish dollars, and a piece of the size of a sixpence, is punched out of the middle of them, which is also put in circulation under the denomination of Dumps and valued at 15*d*. the Dollar however loses nothing of its value and is by this means, retained in circulations, as it is of more value in the Colony than elsewhere. The Chinese also disfigure and mutilate the spanish dollars for the same reason, and their laws are very rigid, against the exportation, of even bullion, and it is only owing to the venality of the officers of the Customs, that a single ounce; gets out of the country.

On last Monday a meeting of the Literay Society was held, when a most interesting paper from Captain Boog of the Sir Evan Nepean, was read, it is descriptive of a Journey up the Nile to Thebes, Dendera, &c. the limits, of our paper does not admit of detail, but this account corroborates the testimony of other travellers that the statue of Memnon, is still in its ancient resting place, and that the one shipped by Benzoni, for the British Museum was not the real one.

A letter was also read from the Secretary of the Madras institution, handsomely proposing co-operation and proffering assistance.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Captain Boog; for his interesting communication and present of Egyptian images, and also to Mrs. Carnac for the head of a Babee, Roosa.

Captain Thompson H. M. 17th Dragoons, and Captain Boog, were unanimously elected members.

We have now the pleasure of submitting the proposal for the establishment of a Military Fund for the King's Army and wish it all the success it deserves, and at the same time think that no time should be lost, as much alteration and revision is required. For this purpose The King's army in India, should immediately establish a committee of correspondence, between the several regiments, and public notice might be given, that plans would be received.

much pleasure in being the medium of communicating to the public the plan for relieving the widows and children in His Majesty's service, a class of persons whose sorrows, inseparably connected with the honor of their country, it is not possible for justice to overlook. His Royal Highness the Duke of York has, we understand, so far sanctioned the proposal as to honor Major Scott with his thanks. Not only in our opinion, does the project deserve attention from the military and naval services, but as it proposes the means of relieving the country from the immense sums now devoted to the attainment of this most indispensible object, it prefers a claim to the impartial consideration of the legislature. The sum of two hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred any thirty pounds is now devoted to answer the amount of the compassionate, pension, and other lists, and this sum, owing to the plan of retirement for serjeants, corporals, and privates, will be annually augmenting, and in the space of twenty years will round itself into a sum bearing an alarming comparison to the charge of our peace establishment, if something be not immediately done; and we leave it for decision, if a liberal subscription by the army and the purchase by government of all junior commissions, would not attain the object. That his scheme may obtain the requisite sanction of government, the projector has our most cordial wishes; in that case he is aware that it will be found capable of receiving various improvements which officers, of competent experience may suggest. If there are difficulties in the way of its being carried into effect, there can be no fear that in the minds of the senior officers of the British army they will be suffered to outweigh the palpable benefits to the service and the country.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It is to be lamented that no general fund has been projected, whereby the widows and orphans of officers in his Majesty's service could be liberally relieved upon the decease of their husbands and parents, although it must be apparent that in so large an army infinite cases must occur annually, of individual distress among widows, but still greater among the children of deceased officers. His royal highness the Commander in Chief, with that philanthropy which so eminently distinguishes his public character, has endeavoured to mitigate extreme cases of distress by a separate fund, of the sources of which I am unformed; but with the view of making such humane intentions the more generally useful, I have ventured to offer the following outlines of a plan for an orphan's fund institution for the royal service, assimilating it in some degree with that established for the Bengal army, by the late able and highly respected Major General Kirkpatrick, from a plan first suggested by Lieutenant Colonel Richard Scott of that establishment, to which I was a subscriber and station secretary for several years; and it has afforded me infinite satisfaction to hear of the increasing success of so admirable an institution. But in this country the claims of the former should be discountenanced, because every officer in his Majesty's service may marry if he chooses; whereas in India, from the paucity of European females, and other obvious causes, Company's officers seldom can; until they obtain eligible rank to maintain them.* From every conversation I have had with the king's officers upon this subject, they have all frankly confessed some such plan would be desirable, but that what was every person's business was difficult to establish. I have however ventured to lay before your military readers the following plan, and shall be very happy to notice any improvements suggested in its favour.

It appearing from the Secretary at War's estimates laid before Parliament that for widows £98,124
and for the compassionsate list . . . 182,606

forming together the very considerable total of £281,430

is this year to be incurred, with the certainty of its amount being rather augmented than diminished every succeeding year; therefore, with the view of lessening such claims, however deserving the attention of a just government, I beg leave to propose the following plan, taking from the red book my data.

1st. That an Orphan and Widows fund be instituted, to be entitled the Royal Military Fund, and that Government be the patrons, and subscribe thereto from the 1st of January last the annual contribution of.	£30,000	0
2d, That all General Officers in command of regiments be earnestly solicited to aid this institution by paying the 100th part of their off-reckonings thereto. Taking therefore the peace establishment at 140 regts. whether cavalry, artillery, infantry, and marines, at £15 each is	2,100	0
199 Lieutenant Generals not in command, at 20s. per month. .	2,388	0
294 Major Generals, do.do.18s.		

* We by no means coucur with our respected correspondent to this point.

permonth.	3,175	4
267 Colonels, do.do. 16s. per month.	2,563	4
941 Lieut. Colonels, do. 14s. per month	7,904	8
1000 Majors, 12s. per month. .	7,200	0
2000 Captains and Capt. Lieutenants, 10s. per month.	12,000	0
5000 Lieutenants, 8s. per month.	24,000	0
2000 Cornets and Ensigns, 6s. per month.	7,200	0

3d. That as a great number of casualties accrue from his Majesty's troops serving in the East-Indies, the Hon. Court of Directors be solicited to subscribe for the Company 5,000 0

4th. That a percentage on every commission shall go in aid of this fund: that is to say two and a half from the seller, and two and a half from the purchaser, calculated at 6,000 0

But all fees heretofore charged by the Secretary at War to cease, and an allowance if necessary to be made instead.

5th. That Physicians, Inspectors of hospitals. Head Surgeons of stations shall be permitted to subscribe as Colonels, regimental Surgeons and Purveyors as Lieut-Colonels, and Pay masters as Majors, in case they wish to participate in the great benefits held out by this institution; in such case I calculate their contributions at per annum. 3,000 0

£111,530 16

Hereby forming such a fund as will in a few years considerably aid government in its present largess to the orphans and widows, when the fund shall come into operation, as is hereafter specified, and eventually *render why needless any payments by government beyond the requested contribution of* £30,000, and in time exonerate it from the compassionate lists; to obtain which desirable objects so small an annual sacrifice should not be withheld. By this plan also, those officers who had sunk large sums for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, will have their money, on their demise, returned to their widows and children in the shape of handsome annuities, a return never yet obtained, except by those who are so lucky as to obtain regiments, or foreign staff situations, or governments.

6th. As there can be little doubt, judging from the last report of the Waterloo Committee, that a very considerable surplus will remain after providing most liberally for every demand thereon, no better mode for the disposal thereof can be suggested, than by merging it with the funds of this institution, whereby the humane intentions of the Waterloo subscribers will be equally attended to and extended.

7th. That this fund shall accumulate for the period of five years; but as it is probable that many rich military characters, and other liberal minded individuals, may immediately aid this institution by handsome donations, an earlier appropriation shall, if possible, take place, and especially whenever urgent cases shall occur prior to the year 1823.

8th. That a board consisting of general and field officers of each rank, together with the adjutant and quarter master general, shall meet quarterly to prepare a report for the commander in chief of the forces; and an annual statement of the funds of this institution shall be published in the papers, or by a general order, for the satisfaction of all subscribers.

9th. That paymasters of corps be authorised to deduct the various rates of subscription from the officers of regiments, to be deducted from the abstracts, and to be accounted for to the board by the paymaster-general every month.

10th. That committees be formed at Jersey, Guernsey, Malta, Gibraltar, the West India Islands, Canada, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, and denominated Orphan Fund Committees, to correspond with, and report to the general board in London.

11th. It being presumed that the widows of general officers in command of corps cannot, from obvious causes, often require aid they shall be excluded from all claims on this fund; but should urgent cases occur, a proper degree of relief shall notwithstanding be allowed, on due representation to the board and commander in chief from executors, and on due exhibition of wills.

12th. That all widows of lieutenant generals, not being possessed of £10,000, shall receive such additional aid from this fund as may yield a clear income of £400 per annum.

13th That all widow of major generals as may die not possessed of £8,000, shall receive such aid from this fund as may yield a clear income of £300 per annum.

14th. That all widows of colonels as shall die not possessed of £6.000, shall receive such aid from this fund as shall yield a clear income of £250 per annum.

15th. That all widows of lieutenant colonels as shall die not possessed of more than £4,500 shall receive such aid from [illegible] shall yield an income of £200 per annum.

16th. That all widows of majors as shall die not possessed of £4,000, shall receive such aid from this fund as will yield a clear income of £180 per annum.

17th. That all widows of captains and capt. lieutenants as may die not possessed of £2,500, shall receive such aid from this fund as will yield a clear income of £150 per annum.

18th. That all widows of subalterns ditto £100.

19th. That whenever orphans, having lost their mother, shall afterwards be deprived of their father, a faithful representation of the state of the family shall be made either by the commanding officer of the regiment or executors where such casualty occurs, and such aid shall be afforded them as may be deemed proper by the general board; and it is to be clearly understood that this institution shall extend to the widows and orphans of all half pay officers subscribing, but every nonsubscriber shall be excluded from all participation of its benefits.

20th. That all monies belonging to this institution shall be paid into the Bank of England, and an account opened with the board; and no cash shall be lodged in any other place, except necessary sums with the secretary to answer current demands.

Having endeavoured to point out to the officers of the royal service the great benefits to be derived from a general subscription, it must be evidently the interest of each to promote so desirable an institution; that although many of each rank in the army may be very independant in circumstances, yet, on the other hand, how many are there who possess little more than the income of their commission; besides, every officer whose regiment may be ordered upon foreign service will have the supreme satisfaction of reflecting that should he fall in battle, or by the effects of an insidious climate, his wife and family will be protected by this institution from those afflicting distresses which have too often assailed the junior ranks of the service during the late war, and the commander in chief relieved from repeated applications which no royal fund now existing can meet.

In order that no officer in his majesty's service may think it a hardship to subscribe to so benevolent an institution, I have ventured to annex a statement of the monthly subscriptions in the Bengal army, (viz.) Colonels excluded.

	Per month.	*Per Ann.*
Lieut. Cols.	12 Rs. or	£18 0
Majors	8 do. or	12 0
Captains	6 do. or	9 0
Subalterns	3 do. or	4 10

But whether any alterations have taken place in consequence of the great increase of the Indian army I am uninformed; but every cadet, it appears, is obliged to engage to become a subscriber, on his arrival in India.

Upon the same principle a naval institution may be formed; but as I am unacquainted with the details of that department, it would be presumption in me to offer any plan, though it must be obvious how much benefit may be derived by the three junior ranks and their families some years hence, from the effects of a long peace, were but a naval institutions for widows immediately formed.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
HENRY SCOTT.
Major on the retired List,
Bengal Army.
Beslow, near Shrewsbury,
7th March 1818.

Ceylon.

On Thursday evening a Grand Ball and Supper were given to this Settlement by Brigadier Shuldham and the Officers of the Bengal Brigade in the Mess Room of H. M. 83d Regt.—The Rooms were splendidly lighted, and beautifully ornamented with branches of the Cocoanut Tree and the Fruit in clustering abundance.

We were most happy to see Lady Brownrigg sufficiently recovered from her late indisposition, to [illegible] the large assemblage of female [illegible] ty with which the Entertainm[illegible] honored. The Dancing commenced early and was spiritedly pursued until the hour of 12 when Supper was announced.

The Supper Room was decorated with flowers and Moss in the Cingalese style and the Tables exhibited every delicacy the season could present.

After supper dancing recommenced and it was not until a late hour that the Company retired, highly gratified by the attention of their liberal and polite entertainers.

Yesterday Colonel Young Commanding the Royal Artillery and Commandant of Colombo left this Garrison under a Salute of 11 Guns, on his way to Point de Galle—there to embark on His Majesty's Ship *Towey* for England.

The Colonel bears with him the best wishes of the Society of this Settlement for his safe and prosperous voyage home and a happy meeting with all his Friends and Relations.

We regret to state that the Government Brig *Hebe* after leaving Colombo on the 5th Inst. for Trincomalie was in consequence of contrary winds and strong currents driven to Calpentyn and eventually came to an anchor at Koodramale, after sustaining much damage. The whole of her Cargo and Provisions are reported to be destroyed; orders have been transmitted to the Commander to make the best of his way back to Colombo, where it is hoped the *Hebe* will soon make her appearance. There were 47 Criminal Prisoners on board destined for Hambantootte under a guard of 14 Sepoys of H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment.

Our intelligence from the Interior continues to bring from all quarters the most favorable reports of complete success in every respect, except in the pursuit of those few leading Chiefs whose capture is alone wanting to terminate the Rebellion.

In the mean time every thing else bears so promising an aspect, that it will be satisfactory to take a cursory view of the situation of affairs in those provinces, which have lately been the scene of Military operations, beginning with the Seven Korles and passing through Matelle and Dombera, across the Mahavilla Ganga into Wallapany and Weyaloowa. The rest of the Kandyan territories is in that profound tranquillity which takes away all interest from description, and which is likely soon to be extended over the whole country.

Lieut. Col. Hook gives the most satisfactory account of the general state of the Seven Korles: the surrender of the Kandelova Mohattale and his two brothers, he seems to consider as nearly of equal consequence with the capture of Pelime Talawe. They gave themselves up to the mercy of the English Goverment, and Col. Hook remarks that the Mohattale, inferior only in rank and birth to Pelime Talawe, equal in wealth, and infinitely superior in talents and influence, has by his surrender broke the chain of Rebellion, which had before held the Seven Korles.

By the latest reports from Katabowa we learn that the N. E. Wind had set in with heavy rain, which it was to be hoped would put a final termination to the sickness which though often suspended by a change of weather, unfortunately broke out again when the rain was over.

This sketch of the present state of [illegible]e Provinces in which alone any Military operations are still required may suffice to shew that although the capture of a few leading rebels is still wanting to ensure the repose of the country, the struggle is in reality over and the Rebellion is at an end. In no other district but Weyaloowa is there a shew of hostility, and resistance is there so feeble that we have no doubt our next details will bring us the complete pacification of that last retreat of Insurrection.

[*Ceylon Govt. Gazette. October 24.*

The Gen. Orders dated Kandy the 15th instant, that the new work at Paranagam is to be called *Fort McDonald,* a compliment well deserved by that meritorius Officer, to whose indefatigable exertions so much of our success in quelling the Rebellion is due. The words of the General Order are these, "The Commander of the Forces is pleased to direct that from henceforward the work constructing at Paranagam in Quva, and which is intended to be a permanent post, shall be called *Fort Mcdonald,* in commemoration of the gallant defence made by Major McDonald near that place in the months of February and March last, and in compliment to that enterprizing and distinguished Officer."

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1818.

BUY		SELL
7 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. (*discount.*)	7 8

OCTOBER 31st.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 24th instant, at which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings presided, but no paper of importance on this occasion was presented for consideration. Mr. J. Marshman and Mr. Frazer were unanimously elected Members.

A letter was read from Monsieur De Sacy, in reply to the notice received by him of his election as Honorary Member, and presenting to the Society a Copy of the *Mysteres du Paganisme,* by Mons. de Saine Croix, and of Mr. Onvaroff's work on the Mysteries of Eleusis with several pamphlets published at Paris on subjects of Oriental Literature.

Captain Roebuck presented to the Society a Copy of his Edition of the Boorhani Qatin.

Seven volumes of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Sciences, received from England, were sumitted to the Meeting, and also two numbers of the Mines of the East, and an improved Edition of Dr. McCulloch's American Researches, forwarded by Mr. McIntosh.

A Letter was read from Mr. Da Cruz, presenting a spear and brass shield, implements of war, used by the Alfoars, or Pagan inhabitants of the north part of the island of Celebes. Two spears and wooden shields, used by the Savages of Ceram, one of the Molucca islands.

The Superintendent of the Museum reported that the following donations to the Museum had been received since last meeting. Minerals from Serinagur, presented by the Honorable C. M. Ricketrs. Images and monumental inscriptions, by Dr. Tytler, of Allahabad, and a Plough from Java, by Captain Fiddes.

An index to the first 12 volumes of the Asiatic Researches is about to be published at home.

NOVEMBER 9.

A Gentleman is now in Calcutta, who is about to proceed to Petersburgh by a route, which we believe no native of England or France has heretofore attempted; After entering Persia, instead of passing by the usual track, through Ghilan and Daghistan, to Astracan, it is his intention to proceed on the Eastern side of the Caspian, through the provinces of Korassan and Karasm, and the country of the Ushecks, Turcomans, and Kirgees, round the Northern shores of the Caspian, until he reaches the Wolga. It is desirable that there should be adventurous and enterprising spirits to visit Countries, which have been unexplored by the scientific Traveller; and we shall be happy to learn that this Gentleman may find among the wild and predatory hordes he may visit, enough to compensate him for his exertions.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PRO*[illegible] M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETIC[illegible]ES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are re[illegible]*ice to the* PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 2d December 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE, 5.

PETITION AGAINST THE CLAUSE OF THE ALIEN BILL.

Sir J. MACINTOSH presented a Petition from certain persons in Edinburgh, against the clause added by the House of Lords to the Alien Bill, taking away the right of naturalization which foreigners had by the possession of 80*l.* stock in the Bank of Scotland, by a Scotch Act of 1695.—The Petition was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. TIERNEY moved, that the Petition should be referred to a Select Committee.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said he should oppose the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman. The right given to the foreigners who might come into Scotland and purchase stock to the amount of 80*l.* was a right which he considered by no means proper to exist.—The state of the law by which the operations of this country were conducted, was entirely contrary to such a right without certain reservations which the Act by which the right was given did not contain.—The facts of the case were all known, and therefore it was not, he conceived, necessary to enter into an investigation. The Act, indeed, appeared to him to be a kind of fraud on the law, by which foreigners would be introduced into the country in despite and contradiction of the Alien Bill. Let the House only examine the fact. A man, by the Scotch Act, had only to be possessed of eighty pounds worth of Stock in the Bank, and he was a naturalized subject; in all other cases, however, a man could not be a natural born subject till the Oath of Allegiance should be taken. He put it to the House, whether it was proper to allow such a state of law to remain. Indeed, considering all circumstances, he thought an apology ought to be made to the House, for no such measure as the clause repealing the Scotch Act having been inserted in the Bill. It might be considered, however, that the Act had been virtually repealed. The Acts of Geo. I., and the 13th or 14th of Geo. III. might be considered as a virtual repeal of that Act. He hoped that it would not be allowed that such a technicality of law, as he might call it, should be recognised. It was a principle of law to which that House never, he was convinced, would submit. There was nothing so common as that when a law was passed with reference to particular facts, it had been made to operate retrospectively upon what had occurred before it was proposed to the Legislature. There was a Bill relative to Resident Clergy, which acted upon that principle. That measure formed a perfect precedent of that kind of law. The question was not, it should be considered, whether the persons whom the clause would affect were naturalized before the Union, or whether they should be naturalized by a regular Bill of that House for the purpose, but whether, by the purchase of a certain quantity of stock, and in a manner taking themselves out of the class of Aliens, and taking themselves out of the purview and operation of the Alien Bill, they would consider that clause in a Scotch Act as a repeal of the Alien Law entirely.—It was then a question whether they would not suspend purchase of stock, from excepting from the Alien Act, and allowing foreigners to come into the rights of British subjects, in a manner by such a short Act—*(Hear, hear!)*—or suspend foreigners from the continuance of the effect of the Scotch Act. Under all circumstances he should certainly oppose the motion.

Sir S. ROMILLY rose strongly to support the Petition, for he considered it the duty of the House, if it had the least regard for the People, or had not a determination to act against all justice, propriety, and law, to equire into the facts therein enumerated. Since he had had the honour of a seat in that House, a question of greater importance never came before them, considering what was the measure that was proposed, and the doctrines on which the Noble Lord had ventured to defend it.—[*Hear, hear!*]—The Noble Lord had implied that it was not necessary to enter into an investigation, because all the facts of the case were known. The Noble Lord did not know the facts. He did not know the Act that was repealed by the clause. If he did know he had not, however, read it to the House. He did not let them know what that Act was that it was proposed to repeal. There was, however, not only that, one Scotch Act, but five Acts which had all recognized the material point in discussion. The Act had been re-enacted by the Parliament of the whole kingdom since the Union. They had been in too great a hurry to do injustice, however, for the clause proposed would not answer the purpose. Foreigners in that particular case were entitled to the same right by Acts of the Parliament of England. By a Scotch Act of 1695, the Bank of Scotland were constituted with a capital of 100,000l. In the House of Lords nothing had been known about what he had been about to state. In 1773, it had been thought proper to increase the capital of the Bank to 200,000*l.* and by the 14 Geo. III. c. 32—the Noble Lord was in the habit of requesting Gentlemen to attend; if he would attend to him, he would hear something which, perhaps, he did not know—[*Hear, hear!*]—by that Act, in the 17th section, it was enacted, that the said Act (that of 1695) should remain in full force as to every particular, excepting so far as the same was altered by that Act, and should operate with regard to the stock as it had done in the former Act: that was, that a man, by purchasing so much stock, became a naturalized subject of Great Britain. It was distinctly stated, that all persons who became purchasers to a certain amount, had all the advantages of the Act of 1695. If it was not the fact, that a man by that became a naturalized subject, he knew not what words could be more explicit. The Act had been recognized four times.——By the 32d Geo. III., and by the 34th, cap. 19, it was declared, that the provisions of the Act of 1695 should continue, and the benefits of that Act relative to the stock be continued to foreigners. And did the Noble Lord designate that a fraud upon the law? The Act said, that was the advantage foreigners should have by coming to their institution. It was extremely important to encourage persons to become partners of the Company. It would be a fraud to have held out that to them, and to take it away, and oblige them to sell their stock, as it would be necessary, at a reduced price, when they knew that all the privileges they enjoyed had been taken away from them. There was an Act of the 7th Queen Anne, by which all Protestants landing in this country became natural-born subjects: the 10th year it was repealed.—[*Hear, hear! from Lord Castlereagh.*]—But did the statesmen of that day act with the time as the Noble Lord would have the House to do? They had passed an Act not to take effect till after the time; so that foreigners who might be on their way to take advantage of the Act had three months given them to return, and the law only commenced its operations at the termination of that period. These were the precedents of former times on which it was said they were acting. A thing so much against all principle of law and common sense was never thought of by any man, as that which was then proposed. But he was more than all surprised, when he saw the conduct of the other House, who were the supreme Court of Justice of that country. It was that body that were legislating by a short cut. They sent the Alien Bill back to the Commons, with the repeal of an existing law; and they called that an addition to the Bill. He had never known a proceeding like that, to force upon them such an amendment, under a supposition, perhaps, that in the hurry at the close of the Session, it might be passed without observation. It appeared to him as monstrous a circumstance as had ever been heard of. He should, however, take another view of the case. Unless he was much mistaken, the House could not, without a surrender of its privileges, agree to an amendment which subjected a number of people to the Alien Duties. Supposing that, amongst the 49 persons, some of them had come to the kingdom with the intention of making a considerable purchase of property, the effect of the law would be to forfeit the estates of these individuals. It was, in fact, that they should be Aliens during the whole operation of the Alien Act. With regard to privileges, there could be no doubt of what he had stated. some instances had occurred which he should mention, that bore much more remotely upon great and important principles than that they were then considering. In Hatsell's Reports, a case was recorded, where the House had thrown out an amendment of the Lords, enabling a Judge in certain cases to give a less sum than 40*l.* That was thrown out as being a money clause. Several instances were on record, in which clauses, imposing penalties, were thrown out, which taxed individuals much more remotely than the present clause. Indeed, he might ask how it was not known, that there might not be 449 individuals in the Scotch Bank in the unfortunate situation into which the clause would throw them, instead of 49? In 1787, in a Bill respecting Horsham Jail, the Lords had ordered that it should be repaired as other jails were, which was by a county rate. That regulation was also thrown out. There were various regulations by which foreigners became naturalized subjects as well as by the common mode of naturalization: serving in the fleets for two years; there had been one by serving in America as an engineer for three years; to Protestants and Jews, by living in the Colonies for some years; being a sailor in the whale fisheries for three years. (Lord Castlereagh implied that these were limited.) In what way was it meant that they were limited? Some of them were not so at all. By the 6th of Anne, cap. 37., every man who served in the navy, &c. for two years, became a subject, without any limit or restriction. There was one instance in which injustice had been done in a similar case, but the object of it had been first fully heard. It was impossible to know what course the Parliament were to take on the subject before them, but he was disposed to enquir what would be their conduct, considering how near was the approach of the dissolution of Parliament. He was afraid that they would pass the clause, notwithstanding every thing that could be urged to the contrary, and that the last Act of the present Parliament would be one of signal injustice; and it was a fit close, when they recollected what had been the nature of a great portion of their proceedings. There were but a few hours remaining of their [illegible] existence. "Let us reflect," [illegible]led the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, "what has been done by the Parliament which must so shortly appear before their Constituents—which must render an account to the People of England of their conduct. Let us remember that they are the Parliament which twice suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, in a period of profound peace, when there was no foreign enemy from whom we had any danger to anticipate—that they are the confiding Parliament that allowed the Ministers of the Crown to keep the authority given under the Suspension, expecting that they would be assembled for its discontinuance, till after the period when they themselves supposed to be necessary; that they are the same Parliament that afterwards consented to indemnify the Noble Lord and his colleagues for all that they had done—the same that refused to enquire into the cases of those unfortunate men who crowded our table with their Petitions, detailing the wrongs they had endured—the same that sanctioned the system of spies and informers, in destruction of all good faith and honour, and brought us a degree lower in character than ancient France with her Police—the same that sanctioned the Circular of the Secretary of State, and gave to the opinions of the Solicitor and Attorney-Generals the effect of the law of the country—that concurred in the practice of fettering before trial persons charged only with political offences—and that shut our ports against distressed foreigners who might wish to seek an asylum on our shores.—We have done all this, and we are about to crown the whole with an act of the most flagrant injustice that ever was committed. I know not who may be our successors; but God grant that we may never again see a Parliament so regardless of the liberties of the People, and as careless of the Constitution, as this Parliament has been.—[*Loud cheering.*]

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in explanation, said, that he had mentioned the subsequent Acts to the Scotch Act which sad been noticed by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, but it was his opinion that the priviliges were enjoyed under the Scotch law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entered into a legal reply to the preceding speaker, and concluded with expressing his opinion that the practice of the Lords House had been warranted by precedent.

Mr. W. SMITH considered the clause alluded to as a most disgraceful attempt to violate the privileges of the House, and should, therefore, at least, vote for the Cimmittee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER knew of no particular duties on Aliens.

Sir S. ROMILLY insisted that the only object of commercial men in seeking naturalization was, to avoid being chargeable in trade with the increased duties, and put it to the Right Hon. Gentleman's honour if he did not know it to be so.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would not so far pledge himself as to deny that it might be so.

Mr. F. DOUGLAS.—Whether they were or were not, these duties seemed, between the two Hon. Members who had just sat down, so much a matter of doubt, as that it would in itself be sufficient to deter the House from proceeding any further in the clause.

Sir ARTHUR PIGGOTT entered into an able and argumentative legal reply to the observations of his Majesty's Attorney-General, and contended that the House and the Noble Lord appearing ignorant whether there were one or more of the Scotch Acts upon which this privilege now claimed was founded, was the strongest reason that could be given why the House should have more informa-

tion before it proceeded to legislate on so important a subject.—He therefore should vote for a Committee being appointed.

Mr. CANNING said that before the debate proceeded further, he was desirous to appeal to the Speaker for his opinion as to the interference of the clause with the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER said, that a breach of privilege would be caused by an interference of the Upper House, not only in the imposing of penalties, but medding in any way with the right of his House to do so. As he could collect, there were penalties and forfeitures attached to Aliens by the clause. If it were to pass, therefore, the Lords would have exercised the power of imposing penalties—and this was enough to excite the constitutional jealousy of the House.

Mr. WYNN concurred in the sentiments advanced by the Speaker.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that when the clause came regularly before the House, he would not press it, if the sense of the House appeared adverse to it.

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed himself obliged to the Noble Lord for his candour.

Sir J. MACINTOSH suggested to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Tierney) the propriety of withdrawing his motion, as in the present state of things it seemed unnecessary.

The motion was then (with the leave of the House) withdrawn.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Lords' Amendments to the Alien Regulation Bill.

Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY said, he had employed a good deal of the morning in looking over precedents, and from all he could learn, it appeared to be invariably the practice for the House to reject any clause introduced into a Money Bill, or any clause imposing penalties or duties introduced into a Bill with another object in the House of Lords. He quoted three precedents. The first, of a clause added to a Corn Bill; the second, extending the penalties provided in a Game Bill in the year 1772; and the third, directing the repairs of a jail to be carried on in the usual way.

Mr. WYNN said, that when a clause was introduced by the Lords into a Bill in every respect a Money Bill, as for building a jail, or the like, there was no doubt that the practice was to reject the Bill altogether. But when a Bill was not so, he doubted whether such was the usual course.

Mr. BATHURST said, that the retrospective effect of the Bill in imposing penalties on Aliens, was clearly a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, it was absolutely necessary not to rush into a decision on the question to-night, and suggested it would be an advantageous course to delay proceedings even till to-morrow, and appoint a Committee to search the journals for precedents.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, there appeared to be no serious doubt as to the clause being an inroad on their privileges, and postponement might lead to the supposition that doubt did exist. When the Bill was sent up to the Lords, it was not a Money Bill; the Lords had added a clause to it, imposing penalties on the subject; the Commons dissented from the clause, but that furnished no reason for destroying the whole Bill.—Such a consequence did not follow: the objectionable part might be removed by a conference.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH thought, arguing on general grounds, without reference to precedents, that the distinction between the addition of clause imposing penalties or forfeit ures by the Lords to Bills, originally Money Bills, and to those not so, was unimportant. He thought the argument stronger in the latter case; because then it was not simply a modification of a grant already made, but the making of on original grant. He was persuaded the House of Lords had entertained no intention of trenching on their privileges; but if they had they could not better succeed in their onset than by inserting the clause in question in a Bill where it might, without much difficulty, escape notice.

The SPEAKER said, that nothing was better established, than the distinction between Money Bills, and Bills with money clauses. In the former, any, the slightest amendment by the Lords, excepting the correction of an error in the printing, was fatal—but it was not so in the latter, unless the amendment was made in the money clauses. If such a Bill did come down, with the clauses amended, the course was to reject the amendment, but not the Bill sent up. He hoped the House would pardon his not being more fully informed on the subject—but he begged leave to call the attention of the House to one case among the others that bore on the present. A Militia Bill was sent up to the other House in the year 1818, containing among other amendments the insertion of an entire clause, which was on the second reading here rejected. A conference was held—the reason of rejection was clear, namely that the Commons could not agree to an alteration in a Money Bill; but in the explanation, at the conference, the clause was said to be inadmissible—first, as being unnecessary—and the Managers added, the Commons declined offering any other reasons at present. He apprehended such was the usual course.

Mr. WYNN observed, that if it appeared the amendments were agreeable to the sense of the House, a course sometimes pursued was for the promoters of the Bill to move that the amendments should be read a second time this day six months, and then to bring in a new Bill comprising the amendments.

After a few words from Mr. BATHURST, the question was put that the amendments be now read a second time, and negatived without a division.

Lord CASTLEREAGH then moved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up the reasons for the House disagreeing to the clause introduced by the Lords into the Alien Bill, to be communicated to the Lords at a conference to be requested.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Mr. PROTHEROE said, he rose for the purpose of calling the notice of the House to the way in which the list of the majority against Mr. Brougham's motion on Wednesday night had been given in a Morning Paper. The Paper he held in his hand was the *British Press*. He could not answer, however, that the list had not appeared in the same way in other Journals. He did not mean to complain of the publishing of these lists, but of the publication of them in a manner calculated to produce a false impression on the public mind, and with the appearance of a malicious view. Mr. Brougham's motion was for an Address to the Prince Regent for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the mode of appropriating money that has been left, from time to time, for Educating the Children of the Poor. The list was given thus—"Majority against enquiry into the abuses in the Charities for the benefit of the Poor." It seemed to him, that the only view of all this was to represent to the country that there was a majority of the House of Commons that decided against all enquiry to the advantage of the poor, and that his name might be held forth among the others to the Public with the opprobrium attached to such a course of conduct. He had considered it due to the House and himself to mention the fact, but it was not his intention to found any motion on it.

M. BROUGHAM said, that alth[illegible] the Hon. Member had abstained from making any motion, he would beg leave to say a few words. He judged the mistake alluded to had been unintentional, and hoped he would procure a majority of the House to second his views next Session.

Mr. BATHURST brought up the Report of the Committee, a short time before appointed, which was read to the following effect:—That the Committee recommend a conference to be requested with the Lords, to explain the reasons of the House rejecting their amendment, and agreed to, Mr. Bathurst being appointed to manage the conference.

After a few remarks from Mr. WYNN, Lord CASTLEREAGH (who stated his intention of bringing forward a measure comprising the clause that gave rise to the debate at an early period next Session), and Mr. HUSKISSON, the amendments were ordered to be read a second time this day six months.

[*The Statesman.—June 6.*

THE MAN OF EXPEDIENTS.

(From the North American Review for May, 1818.)

'All means they use, to all expedients run.'
Crabbe.

'It is a fine subject.

'Button-holes! there, it something lively in the very idea of them—and trust me, when I get among them—you gentry with grey-beards—look as grave as you will—I'll make merry work with my button-holes—I shall have them all to myself—'tis a maiden subject—I shall run foul of no man's wisdom or fine sayings in it.' *Tristram Shandy.*

The man of expedients is he, who never providing for the little mishaps and stitch droppings with which this mortal life is pestered, and too indolent or too ignorant to repair them in the proper way, passes his days in inventing a succession of devices, pretexts, substitutes, plans and communications, by the help of which, he *thinks* he appears as well as other people.

Thus, the man of expedients may be said only to half live; he is the creature of outside; the victim of emergencies; whose happiness often depends on the possession of a pin, or the strength of a button-hole —

Shade of Theophrastus! spirit of La Bruyere! assist me to describe him.—

In his countenance, you behold marks of anxiety and contrivance, the natural consequence of his thriftless mode of life. The internal workings of his soul are generally a compound of cunning and the heart-ach. One half of his time he is silent, languid, indolent; the other half he moves, bustles, and exclaims, 'What's to be done now? His whole aim is to live as near as possible to the very verge of propriety. His business is all slightingly performed, and when a transaction is over, he has no confidence in his own effectiveness, but asks, though in a careless manner, 'Will it do? 'Will it do?'

Look throughout the various professions and characters of life. You will there see men of expedients darting, and shifting, and glancing, like fishes in the stream. We will give a few tests, by which they may be recognised. If a merchant, the man of expedients borrows incontinently at two per cent. a month; if a sailor, he stows his hold with jury-masts, rather than ascertain if his ship be seaworthy; if a visitor where he dislikes he is called out before the evening has half expired; if a musician, he scrapes on a fiddle string of silk; if an actor, he takes his stand within three feet of the prompter; if a poet he makes *fault* rhyme with *ought*, and *look* with *spoke*; if a reviewer, he fills up three quarters of his article with extracts from the writer whom he abuses; if a divine, he leaves ample room in every sermon for an exchange of texts; if a physician, [illegible] is often seen galloping at full rate, nobody knows where; if a debtor, he has a marvellous acquaintance with short corners and dark alleys; if a printer, he is adroit at *scabbarding*; if a collegian, he commits Euclid and Locke to memory without understanding them, interlines his Greek, and writers themes *equal* to the Rambler.

But it is in the character of a general scholar, that the man of expedients most shines. He ranges through all the arts and science— in Cyclopedias. He acquires a most thorough knowledge of classical literature—from translations. He is very extensively read— in title pages. He obtains an exact acquaintance of authors—from Reviews. He follows all literature up to its source—in tables of contents. He researches are indefatigable—into indexes. He quotes memoriter with astonishing facility—the Dictionary of Quotations;—and his bibliographical familiarity is miraculous—with Dibdin.

We are sorry to say, that our men of expedients are to be sometimes discovered in the region of morality. There are those, who claim the praise of a good action, when they have acted merely from convenience, inclination, or compulsion. There are those, who make a show of industy, when they are set in motion, only by avarice; there are those, who are quiet and peaceable, only because they are sluggish; there are those, who are sagely silent, because they have not one idea; abstemious, from repletion; patriots, because they are ambitious; perfect, because there is no temptation.

Again, let us look at the man of expedients in argument. His element is the sophism. He is at home in a circle. His fort—his glory, is the *politio principii*. Often he catches at your words and not at your ideas. Thus, if you are arguing that light is light, and he happens to be, (as it is quite likely he will,) on the other side of the question, he snatches at your phraseology, and exclaims, did you ever weigh it? Sometimes he answers you by silence. Or if he pretends to any thing like a show of fair reasoning, he cultivates a certain species of argumentative obliquity, that defies the acutest logick. When you think you have him in a corner, he is gone—he has slipped through some hole of an argument, which you hoped was only letting in the light of conviction. In vain you attempt to fix him—it is putting your finger on a flea.

But let us come down a little lower into life. Who appears so well and so shining at a ball room, as the man of expedients? Yet his small-clothes are borrowed, and as for his knee-buckles—about as ill matched, as if one had belonged to his hat and the other to a galoche,—to prevent their difference being detected, he stands sidewise towards his partner. Nevertheless, the circumstance makes him a more vivacious dancer, since, by the rapidity, of his motions, he prevents a too curious examination from the spectators.

Search farther into his dress. You will find that he very genteelly dangles *one* glove. There are five pins about him, and as many button-holes broken. His pocket-book is a news-paper. His fingers are his comb, and the palm of his hand his clothes-brush. He conceals his antiquated linen by the help of close garments, and adroitly claps a burr on the rent hole of his stocking while walking to Church.

Follow him home. Behold his felicious knack of metamorphosing all kinds of furniture, into all kinds of furniture. A brick constitutes his right andiron, and a stone his left. His shovel stands him in lieu of tongs. His bellows is his hearth-brush, and a hat his bellows, and that too borrowed from a broken window-pane. He shaves himself without a looking-glass, by the sole help of imagination. He sits down on a table. His fingers are his snuffers. He puts his can-

dlestick into a chair. That candlestick is a decanter. That decanter was borrowed. That borrowing was without leave. He drinks wine out of a tumbler. A fork is his corkscrew. His wine-glass he converts into a standish.

Very ingenious is he in the whole business of writing a letter. For that purpose he makes use of three eights of a sheet of paper. His knees are his writing desk. His ruler is a book cover, and his pencil a spoon handle. He mends his pen with a pair of scissors. He delutes his ink with water till it is reduced to invisibility. He uses ashes for sand. He seals his letter with the shreds and relicks of his wafer box. His seal is a pin.

When he takes a journey, his whip-lash—But I shall myself be a man of expedients, if I fill ten pages with these minute details.

Oh reader, if you have smiled at any part of the foregoing representation, let it be to some purpose. There is no fault we are all so apt to indulge, as that into which we are pushed by the ingenuity of indolence, namely, the invention of expedients.

ON BANK NOTES.

To the Editor of the New Monthly Magazine.

THAT wickedness is on the increase, that the times in which we live are worse than the preceding have been, as is well known, a common complaint in all ages. The present striking increase of crimes, however, cannot well be confounded with this stale remark, because we have undoubted statistical authority within these few years they have almost doubled, both in town and country. The fact is certainly very extraordinary, and our magistrates and judges, when interrogated with regard to its particular causes, have not been able to give very satisfactory answers:* nor, it must be confessed, are they very apparent. We can discover no new peculiarity in our fashions and amusements, in our customs and institutions, that could be thought capable of so powerfully generating crimes; on the contrary, one would naturally expect, that, as we advanced in civilization and knowledge, morality would keep an equal pace. Our increased population will not afford a satisfactory solution, for our crimes have exceeded that increase almost tenfold. Neither can government be charged with remissness in its exertions to repress crimes; for this purpose the expenditure of our pelice has been greatly enlarged, and its superintendants also are more numerous, active, and intelligent. Several reasons, however, might be assigned, such as the late very extensive and long continued war, in which so great a proportion of our population was actively engaged. It is well known, that common soldiers and sailors soon become hardened, daring, and regardless of another's rights; and their neglected families necessarily share in their moral degeneracy. The high price of labour, also, during the war, was a fertile source of crime; for if poverty begets its thousands, excess begets its ten thousands of criminals. A surplus of money in the hands of the vulgar never fails to lead to all manner of disorderly courses, it creates a love of pleasure and of idleness; and consequently an aversion to industry, and a desire of plunder.

But although the causes of this singular luxuriance of crime may be disputable, the fact itself is certain; and our principal concern no doubt is, to discover the most likely means of crushing it. Of our numerous race of delinquents the forgers of Bank notes are at present the most conspicuous, and have increased in the greatest proportion. Their depredations are the most dreaded by the tradesman, as he knows not how to guard against them. Bank notes cause such an interruption to business, that few venture to receive of them from strangers. The most cautious persons, however, will sometimes be put off their guard, as in the following instance, which deserves attention from those who are exposed to similar impositions:—Some weeks ago, a middle aged woman, plainly dressed, entered the shop of a grocer on a Saturday evening, having in her arms one child, and leading another. She had also a market basket, containing butchers' meat, vegetables, &c. and possessed altogether the appearance of a mother deeply interested in family cares. While her goods were weighing she entered into familiar conversation on the state of her affairs, by which she completely succeeded to divert from the grocer's mind all suspicion of her designs. She informed him that she had just moved from a certain quarter of the town, which she named, and had taken a house in a neighbouring court, of which also she told the number; and assured him that if his goods suited her she should prove a good customer. She presented a five pound note, and to remove all suspicion, she entered into details concerning it. She told her husband's occupation, and that he manufactured good for a respectable well known gentleman, from whom, instead of receiving 20£. which was due, she had got only 7£. of which the present note was a part. The wary grocer, taking advantage of this information, also wrote the gentleman's name on the note. Before she had finished her discourse this artful swindler contrived to ingratiate herself with the mistress of the shop, expatiated about the diseases of her children, &c. For all this exertion of tongue, she was sufficiently paid, having procured for her useless paper 10s. worth of groceries, and 4s. 10l. in good money. Such extra losses often prove particularly hard to petty shopkeepers, as the greatest part of them at present, with all their industry, can scarcely support their credit. As paper money is chiefly advantageous to the banker, it is but reasonable, I think, in distressing cases at least, as the above turned out to be, that he bear the half of the loss.

The utmost severity of punishment being found unavailing to check the forgery of Bank notes, it is at present the universal wish that some preventive means were found, although nothing satisfactory has yet been proposed. It has been thought that they might be engraved in a style so highly finished as to set imitation at defiance. But I never heard of any species of workmanship, however exquisite, that might not be imitated so exactly as to deceive the artist himself, much more the untutored multitude, particularly when used and soiled.—About a week ago, Mr. Manning stated in the House of Common that the Bank itself, with all its experience, and its exclusive knowledge of private marks, has lately taken 74 forged notes. The substitution of gold in place of the smaller notes, which has also been frequently advised, would not, perhaps, be good policy, as gold as well as paper is susceptible of fraudulent imitation. Real promissory Bank notes, as every one knows, have at all times been of equal value to the holder as real coined gold; and if no more are issued than are necessary, they are, in some respect, preferable for domestic currency. They are more convenient of carriage, more easy reckoned, and infinitely cheaper in their fabrication: a few hundred pounds worth of paper can be made to answer the same purpose as the real value of twenty millions in gold; and so large a sum uselessly sunk cannot but be disadvantageous to the nation. Besides, by continually carrying about so immense a load of gold, many thousand pounds worth of its value is every year idly destroyed by mere attrition; and when it is irrecoverably lost by accidents at sea or land, this constitutes a real loss to the country, which, in similar cases, cannot be said of paper. If, however, gold should be esteemed by government a preferable circulating medium, I cannot see the propriety of withholding it on certain occasions from the fear of its being exported to foreign countries. Some years ago foreiguers were willing to give for our guineas 30s. which evidently would have been a most profitable speculation to the country, as in short time they might have returned at the old rate; and if they had never returned we should have possessed the double benefit of being well paid for them and of affording new employment to our manufactures by coining more; instead of which they lay for years dead and useless in our hoards until they fall in their value. Gold is as easily procured as any other foreign commodity, and although manufactured into coin, if the subject, when it is delivered to him, pay both for the manufacture and the metal, it is surely no more than what is consistent with justice and with good policy that he be freely allowed to employ it to the best advantage.

London, J. BRIGGS.
June 1, 1818.

* Some of them were so easily satisfied as to account for it from the increased profligacy of our manners.

ON THE TRAGEDY OF MACBETH.

To the Editor of the New Monthly Magazine.

WE have seen the tragedy of Macbeth—one of the most sublime efforts of Shakspeare's mighty genius—represented with nearly every advantage which the histrionic art in its perfection could supply. In a performance so excellent, even a single error must be lamented; and my object at present is to call your attention to what I consider a glaring absurdity in the representation of this noble play. In the time of Garrick, it was customary to suspend a dagger before the ambitious, but irresolute Thane of Cawdor, during his soliloquy previous to the assassination of Duncan. So silly a mode of introducing the visionary steel, which the bard intended to confine to the imagination of his hero, has been discontinued; yet the ghost of Banquo is still allowed to "shake his gory locks" in the banquet scene, though in all respects as crying a sin against good taste and common sense. Mr. Kemble, guarded by that excellent judgment to which the play-going world are so much indebted, endeavoured, on one occasion, to dispense with this supernatural guest: but the critics, whether of pit or gallery I pretend not to determine, were clamorous for his company, and he has encountered no other exorcist. Fielding makes his Partridge declare, that he saw nothing extraordinary in Hamlet's terror on the appearance of his father's ghost, for he felt horribly afraid himself. Now if the apparition of Banquo is to be an object of sense, the perturbation of Macbeth gives but a very faint picture of a guilty conscience, for in kind, though not in degree, such must have been the effect produced on any other person in the same situation. But if, on the contrary, a spectre of the imagination is intended, the agony of a self-condemning spirit localising, in a remorseful moments, the shade of its victim, is depicted with that terrible felicity of expression which distinguishes Shakspeare from all other dramatic authors. And that the latter was the poet's meaning is evident, from the circumstance that the ghostly visitant is supposed to appear to none but the murderer. On examination, too, it will be found that our bard, whenever he introduces these shadowy beings strictly watches every attendant particular, so as to preserve the verisimilitude of his action. For instance, when Brutus is accosted by his evil genius, his guards are represented to be asleep; and hence there is no violation of probability. Shakspeare, perhaps in compliance with the bad taste of his age, permitted the actual appearance of Banquo's ghost, but his real intention must be gathered from the text, and surely that cannot be mistaken. If, however, this ill-bred spectre must still be conjured up, consistency requires that the dagger should resume its place; for to dismiss the latter and retain the former is about as reasonable as destroying an idle pamphlet, and preserving the same production, when the impertinences of a new edition have swelled it to an octavo volume. W. C. H.

Pentonville, June 1, 1818.

ENGLISH OPERA.

MR. MATHEWS at HOME—Mr. Mathews, the *comedian*, and, if we may add without sofence to him, the *mimic*, having retired from Covent Garden Theatre, has undertaken a new species of public entertaiument, which he entitles, "Mail Coach Adventures," and exhibits singly at the English Opera House, about four nights in the week. We have had the pleasure of hearing him once, and certainly conceive that his performances are without parallel; at least we can say that nothing of the kind which we ever saw comes near the excellence of his imitations, his multiplied powers, and versatile talent.

There is something in good mimicry which affords great delight. It resembles humorous satire; it levels the most lofty, and lashes the most ridiculous. It is perhaps not attributable to one of the kindest principles in the human mind, that mankind are so much amused with the display of his art; for all enjoy except the person who is said to be *taken off*. Yet it is but fair to observe, that in Mr. Mathews' imitations there is no ill-nature. The peculiarities of men, of nations, are exquisitely represented, and so little caricatured, that if ever an individual could bear to see his own, or his country's distinguishing features made a subject for laughter, we think he must even join in the risibility which the efforts of this admirable mimic excites.

Any description of the entertainments must of necessity be flat and wearisome. We can only say that we were heartily amused with them, and laughed an hour by St. Martin's clock at the changes, personations, drollery, songs, and ventriloquy, of which they were composed.

The performer, to whom, if ever to any, Shakspeares' line is a applicable—

'And one man in his time plays *many parts*.'

ens the business with an Address, in which he explains the reason for his leaving Covent Garden, the principal of which is his not having been cast into legitimately comic parts, and being not only rarely employed, but always in charaters of buffoonery and imitation. Thus baffled in his ambition, he has been driven to—make a fortune by the art of which he is so perfect a master, and which he yet affects to under-rate. There is some little inconsistency in this, but it is nevertheless true, that Mr. Mathews' talents were neither displayed frequently enough nor to advantage, in the large theatre to the corps of which he belonged. He may, therefore, without a murmur unite with the public, who crowd to him every night, in saying,, Tis better as it is.

After this introduction, there is an account of a journey to the North in the Mail Coach, with the company; in which, their tones, manners, and habits, we are speedily brought acquainted, and recitation and song agreeably diversify the descriptions and imitations. There is much fun in this portion of the evening amusements. The next part consists of Ventriloquy, in which a sick man, a French valet, a cook, a butler, a little boy, &c. are all represented by Mr. Mathews, whose imitative powers are wonderfully displayed in giving an identity to these very different characters, and in those vocal deceptions in which this strange faculty consists. The third, and last part, is a whimsical series of songs and stories. A law trial is admirably delineated, and in the pleadings and charge to the jury some well-known counsel and judges are recognized. A drunken man lighting his pipe at a candle, is capitally done; and, not to enumerate the many attractions of this scene, we shall conclude with noticing the similitude of an old Scotch minister's widow telling a tale, beyond which, we are of opinion, it is impossible for the mimic art to go. Face, voice, look, and manner, are inimitably copied:—the portrait is as perfect as one of Vandyke's and as forcibly and naturally coloured. In the end, Hamlet's advice to the players is delivered; and, as in the former parts, the French tragedy and its supporters constitute a considerable feature of the entertainment; we have here the characteristics of most of our own actors, Kemble, Young, Kean, Fawcett, Blanchard, Pope, Munden, Incledon, Cooke, &c. imitated with a degree of skill that places each of them before us *in propria persona*, and causes us to doubt our senses when they inform us, that all these varieties are ONE.

The very extraordinary nature of these performances will excuse the length of our criticism (if it may be called so, when we have only to express our approbation; and as we consider it not very probable that our readers may ever have it in their power to behold such an exhibition again, we finish with recommending to them, by all means, to see this clever and unique.—*At Home.*

The following account of the Fata Morgana, taken principally from the account of Father Minasi, who saw it, and says he would rather see it again than the finest theatrical exhibition ever made, may be amusing to our readers.

"When the rising sun shines from that point whence its incident ray forms an angle of about 45 degrees on the sea of Reggio, and the bright surface of the water in the bay is not disturbed either by the wind or the current, the spectator being placed on an eminence of the city, with his back to the sun and his face to the sea; on a sudden there appear in the water, as in a catoptric, theatre various multiplied objects, that is to say numberless series of pilasters, arches, castles well delineated, regular columns, lofty towers, superb palaces with balconies and windows, extended alleys of trees, delightful plains with herds and flocks, armies of men on foot and horseback, and many other strange images in their natural colors and proper actions, passing rapidly in succession along the surface of the sea during the whole of the short period of time while the above mentioned causes remain.—But if, in addition to the circumstances before described, the atmosphere be highly impregnated with vapour and dense exhalations not previously dispersed by the action of the wind or waves, or rarified by the sun, it then happens that in this vapour, as in a curtain extended along the channel to the height of about 30 palms and nearly down to the sea, the observer will behold the scene of the same objects not only reflected on the surface of the sea, but likewise in the air, though not so distinct or well defined as the former objects from the sea.—Lastly, if the air be slight-

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ly hazy and opake, and at the same time dewy and adapted to form the iris, then the above mentioned objects will appear only at the surface of the sea, as in the first case, but all vividly colored, or fringed in red, green, blue, and other prismatic colors."—*Nicholson's Journal for* 1797.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. R. Q.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	200 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		280 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		150 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		180 0 00
Ditto Limree Wadwan,	Europe market,	145 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		180 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		150 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		180 0 00
Ditto China market 30 R. less,		
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	9 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7 2 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	32 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	29 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per Maund of 41½ seers 1 sort,	61 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	61 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43½ seers	11 0 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10 2 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 2 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer 15 seers to a B'bay Maund	14 0 00
Raw Silk Canton,		13 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	12 0 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	11 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	17 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	24 0 00
Gram Surat,	per ditto do.	22 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	25 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	2 0 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 2 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	105 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	120 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	110 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	70 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	50 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	120 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	125 0 00
Cardamuns 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	50 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	50 0 00
Cbir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.	60 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	24 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	30 0 00
Ditto boiled,		35 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	47 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers nominal	25 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 0 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	65 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	3 2 00
Mace,	per pound	4 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 1 75
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	14 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	5 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 0
Cochineal,	per pound	17 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	35 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	65 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	50 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	50 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	18 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	12 0 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	21 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	22 0 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	66 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	50 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	10 0 00
Tin Plates,	per ditto	21 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	14 0 00
White lead,	per do.	15 0 00
Braudy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 2 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	226 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	206 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	500 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	474 0 00
Remittance to England at six months		2 3 per Rupee
Freight to England		12 £. per Ton.
Exchange on Calcutta,		B'bay Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras.		par.